2. ACI Standard 311.5R–88 ''Batch Plant Inspection and Field Testing of Ready-Mixed Concrete'' (1988).

B. American Gas Association (AGA):

1. ''Evaluation of LNG Vapor Control Methods'' (October 1974).

2. ''Purging Principles and Practices'' (1975).

C. American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE):

1. ASCE 7–95 ''Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures'' (1995).

D. American Petroleum Institute (API):

1. API Specification 6D ''Specification for Pipeline Valves (Gate, Plug, Ball, and Check Valves)'' (21st edition, 1994).

2. API Standard 620 ''Design and Construction of Large, Welded, Low-Pressure Storage Tanks'' (8th edition, 1990).

3. API Standard 1104 ''Welding of Pipelines and Related Facilities'' (18th edition, 1994).

E. American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME):

1. ASME/ANSI B31.3 ''Chemical Plant and Petroleum Refinery Piping'' (1993 edition with ASME/ANSI B31.3a–1993, B31.b–1994 and B31.c–1995 Addenda).

2. ASME/ANSI B31.5 ''Refrigeration Piping'' (1992 edition with ASME B31.5a–1994 Addenda).

3. ASME/ANSI B31.8 ''Gas Transmission and Distribution Piping Systems'' (1995).

4. ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section I ''Power Boilers'' (1995 edition with 1995 Addenda).

5. ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section IV, ''Heating Boilers'' (1995 edition with 1995 Addenda).

6. ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, Division 1 ''Pressure Vessels'' (1995 edition with 1995 Addenda).

7. ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VIII, Division 2, ''Pressure Vessels: Alternative Rules'' (1995 edition with 1995 Addenda).

8. ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section IX, ''Welding and Brazing Qualifications'' (1995 edition with 1995 Addenda).

F. Gas Research Institute (GRI):

1. GRI–89/0176 ''LNGFIRE: A Thermal Radiation Model for LNG Fires'' (June 29, 1990).

2. GRI–89/0242 ''LNG Vapor Dispersion Prediction with the DEGADIS Dense Gas Dispersion Model'' (April 1988–July 1990).

G. International Conference of Building Officials (ICBU):

1. ''Uniform Building Code'' (UBC) (1994).

H. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA):

1. ANSI/NFPA 30 ''Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code'' (1993)

2. ANSI/NFPA 37 ''Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines'' (1994).

3. ANSI/NFPA 51B ''Standard for Fire Prevention in Use of Cutting and Welding Processes'' (1994).

4. ANSI/NFPA 59A ''Standard for the Production, Storage, and Handling of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)'' (1972 edition for §193.2005(c), otherwise 1996 edition).

5. ANSI/NFPA 70 ''National Electrical Code'' (1996).

[58 FR 14523, Mar. 18, 1993, as amended by Amdt. 193–11, 61 FR 26123, May 24, 1996; Amdt. 193–13, 62 FR 8404, Feb. 25, 1997]

PART 194—RESPONSE PLANS FOR ONSHORE OIL PIPELINES

Subpart A—General

Subpart B—Response Plans

AUTHORITY: 33 U.S.C. 1231, 1321(j)(1)(C), (j)(5) and (j)(6); sec. 2, E.O. 12777, 56 FR 54757, 3 CFR, 1991 Comp., p. 351; 49 CFR 1.53.

SOURCE: 58 FR 253, Jan. 5, 1993, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—General

§194.1 Purpose.

This part contains requirements for oil spill response plans to reduce the environmental impact of oil discharged from onshore oil pipelines.

§194.3 Applicability.

This part applies to an operator of an onshore oil pipeline that, because of its location, could reasonably be expected to cause substantial harm, or significant and substantial harm to the environment by discharging oil into or on

any navigable waters of the United States or adjoining shorelines.

§ 194.5 Definitions.

Adverse weather means the weather conditions considered by the operator in identifying the response systems and equipment to be deployed in accordance with a response plan, including wave height, ice, temperature, visibility, and currents within the inland or Coastal Response Zone (defined in the National Contingency Plan (40 CFR part 300)) in which those systems or equipment are intended to function.

Barrel means 42 United States gallons at 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

Breakout tank means a tank used to:

(1) relieve surges in an oil pipeline system or

(2) receive and store oil transported by a pipeline for reinjection and continued transportation by pipeline.

Coastal zone means all United States waters subject to the tide, United States waters of the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain, specified ports and harbors on inland rivers, waters of the contiguous zone, other waters of the high seas subject to the National Contingency Plan, and the land surface or land substrate, ground waters, and ambient air proximal to those waters. (The term ''coastal zone'' delineates an area of federal responsibility for response action. Precise boundaries are determined by agreements between the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), and are identified in Federal Regional Contingency Plans and Area Contingency Plans.)

Contract or other approved means is:

(1) A written contract or other legally binding agreement between the operator and a response contractor or other spill response organization identifying and ensuring the availability of the specified personnel and equipment within stipulated response times for a specified geographic area;

(2) Certification that specified equipment is owned or operated by the pipeline operator, and operator personnel and equipment are available within stipulated response times for a specified geographic area; or

(3) Active membership in a local or regional oil spill removal organization that has identified specified personnel and equipment to be available within stipulated response times for a specified geographic area.

Environmentally sensitive area means an area of environmental importance which is in or adjacent to navigable waters.

High volume area means an area which an oil pipeline having a nominal outside diameter of 20 inches or more crosses a major river or other navigable waters, which, because of the velocity of the river flow and vessel traffic on the river, would require a more rapid response in case of a worst case discharge or substantial threat of such a discharge. Appendix B to this part contains a list of some of the high volume areas in the United States.

Inland area means the area shoreward of the boundary lines defined in 46 CFR part 7, except that in the Gulf of Mexico, it means the area shoreward of the lines of demarcation (COLREG lines) defined in 33 CFR 80.740–80.850. The inland area does not include the Great Lakes.

Inland zone means the environment inland of the coastal zone excluding the Great Lakes, Lake Champlain, and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers. (The term inland zone delineates an area of federal responsibilities for response actions. Precise boundaries are determined by agreements between the EPA and the USCG and are identified in Federal Regional Contingency Plans.)

Line section means a continuous run of pipe that is contained between adjacent pressure pump stations, between a pressure pump station and a terminal or breakout tank, between a pressure pump station and a block valve, or between adjacent block valves.

Major river means a river that, because of its velocity and vessel traffic, would require a more rapid response in case of a worst case discharge. For a list of rivers see ''*Rolling Rivers, An Encyclopedia of America's Rivers,*'' Richard A. Bartlett, Editor, McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1984.

Maximum extent practicable means the limits of available technology and the practical and technical limits on a pipeline operator in planning the response resources required to provide